

BITTER CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION APPROACHES END (Continued From First Page.)

ing Walker, and G. Walter Mapp. The Anti-Saloon League has cultivated the cooperation of the clergy, and ministers without number throughout the State have delivered addresses for prohibition from their pulpits.

SPEAKERS HAVE BEEN IN

The State-wide prohibition has been supplemented by a corps of speakers, who addressed the voters in practically every section of the State. Some of the speakers were recruited from other States. Among the men from other States who have taken part in the campaign under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League are Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama; former Governor Hanley, of Indiana; Mayor C. J. Brogan, of Durham, N. C.; Evangelist George Stuart, Rev. Sam Small and former Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina.

Except for the speaking at several large gatherings in the principal cities of the State, the local option forces have employed no speakers, and have relied entirely upon the printed word to wage their campaign.

On the eve of the election both sides claim victory. It is generally admitted that the prohibitionists have lost ground since the filing of the election petitions with Governor Stuart. How much ground it has lost is a matter of conjecture.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM

OVERWHELMING VICTORY

The most recent estimate given out by the Anti-Saloon League headquarters claims a victory for State-wide prohibition by 40,000 votes. Officials of the Local Self-Government Association assert confidently that State-wide prohibition will be defeated next Tuesday by a majority ranging between 25,000 and 35,000. Between these two extremes a figure can be found to satisfy every citizen.

Should State-wide prohibition be defeated next Tuesday, the present local option laws governing the granting or withholding of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors will remain in force unimpaired. Under this law each self-governing community is given the right to decide for itself whether or not it will permit the sale of liquor within its borders, license only to be issued where there is adequate police protection.

WHAT FOLLOWS IF MAJORITY

FAVORS STATE-WIDE LAW

If a majority of the votes cast next Tuesday shall be found to have been cast for State-wide prohibition, the Governor will, upon the receipt from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of a certificate showing the result of the election, issue a proclamation to this effect, and on or after November 1, 1916, it will be unlawful for any person, social club, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell, purchase or transport for sale, or otherwise dispense spirituous, distilled or intoxicating liquors within the borders of the State, except for medicinal, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes.

Wine and such of its by-products as brandy, as contain no greater percentage of alcohol than wine, are excepted from the operation of the law provided they are transported out of the State into territory where they may be legally sold. Malt liquors and beer containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol is exempted with the same restrictions. The law will have no effect on the present regulations governing the manufacture and sale of cider.

LEGISLATION IN 1910

State-wide prohibition arose as a full-blown issue in Virginia when the Anti-Saloon League in annual session at the Broad Street Methodist Church, in January, 1910, formally turned its back upon local option as a method of regulating the liquor traffic after espousing it in the campaign for the governorship waged by William Hodges Mann, and for many years before. At this meeting the Anti-Saloon League adopted a resolution committing itself to State-wide prohibition and an issue was born which has been forced relentlessly to the front since that day.

In the Legislature of 1910 the demands of the State-wide prohibitionists in a bill offered by Senator Aubrey E. Strode, of Amherst. The measure was practically identical in its significant provisions with the Williams bill which the General Assembly made law last February. The Strode bill met an overwhelming defeat and never emerged from the Senate.

Two years more the Anti-Saloon League and allied organizations pursued their hold upon local organizations and succeeded in the elections of 1911 in sending to the Legislature of 1912 a body of delegates the majority of whom were pledged to support an enabling act.

BITTER FIGHT OVER

JORDAN BILL OF 1912

In the early days of the session of 1912, Delegate James B. Jordan, of Isle of Wight County, introduced the now famous Jordan bill around which centered the most heated controversies staged in the Legislature in recent years. The debates and committee hearings on the enabling act which bore Mr. Jordan's name as patron were frequent and bitter and animosities were engendered which still survive.

The Jordan bill scored a victory in the House of Delegates, and went to the Senate for concurrence. Here the Committee on Privileges and Elections promptly condemned it as unconstitutional, and the enactment was thrown down for one of the bitterest contests in Virginia's legislative annals. The bill was finally killed by the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 14, in the dying days of the session.

For two more years the Anti-Saloon League hounded its strength and wore its web of affiliations. In the fall elections of 1913 the prohibition question was the overshadowing issue, and candidates for the Legislature were subjected to a keen grilling as to their position on this question. The General Assembly that took its seat on January 15, 1914, was composed in majority of members elected on a State-wide prohibition platform.

WILLIAMS BILL WAS

PROMPTLY PASSED

Within an hour after the General Assembly of Virginia organized for the business of the session, Delegate Martin Williams, of Giles County, introduced the enabling act, upon which the people of the State will vote next Tuesday. It was recognized that any opposition to the bill would be futile, and it was passed by the House by a substantial majority within a few days of its introduction.

The Senate, which had been elected in 1909 to serve four years, was the same in personnel as the Senate of 1912, which defeated the Jordan bill. It is true that three new members had come in to fill vacancies in the body caused by death and resignation. The new men, however, as far as the enabling act was concerned, held the same views as the men whom they succeeded, and the line-up on the issue was unchanged.

It became clear, however, that a battle between the two sides was inevitable. The Jordan bill was voted against, and the enabling act was passed by the House by a substantial majority within a few days of its introduction.

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WHERE TO VOTE IN TUESDAY'S STATE-WIDE ELECTION

CLAY WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 617 West Main Street)—Judges, Louis Ramstetter (Democrat), P. A. Jacob (Democrat), M. M. Island (Republican); clerks, A. S. B. James, L. R. Siegfried.
Second Precinct (voting place at 219 South Harrison Street)—Judges, O. L. Koch (Democrat), H. A. Burfoot (Democrat), Charles H. Triplett (Republican); clerks, H. R. Mount, C. E. French.
Third Precinct (voting place at 206 South Laurel Street)—Judges, J. T. Carter (Democrat), Charles L. Pettis (Democrat), J. J. Mann (Republican); clerks, C. P. Taylor, Jr., R. L. Trower.
Fourth Precinct (voting place at 1826 West Cary Street)—Judges, Joseph W. Hundley (Democrat), Allen J. Saville (Democrat), Leslie H. Drew (Republican); clerks, L. O. Governor, William F. Dunkel.
Fifth Precinct (voting place at 4 South First Street)—Judges, Littleton Fitzgerald (Democrat), C. E. Locher (Democrat), Marcus McKay (Republican); clerks, J. S. Brockenbrough, George Fitzgerald.

LEE WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 1125 West Broad Street)—Judges, Heath J. Hawley (Democrat), R. Grayson Dashiell (Democrat), R. Taylor McCue (Republican); clerks, James H. Sheppard, Jr., A. J. Chevalier, Jr.
Second Precinct (voting place at 716 West Broad Street)—Judges, J. W. Percival (Democrat), W. J. Lynham (Democrat), George E. Edulbut (Republican); clerks, R. C. Blunt, Michael A. Korb.
Third Precinct (voting place at 1805-9 West Broad Street)—Judges, Peter Winston (Democrat), W. Joseph Kimbrough (Democrat), P. H. Curtis (Republican); clerks, W. Gilman, Jr., L. H. Jenkins.
Fourth Precinct (voting place at 221 West Broad Street)—Judges, Andrew Krouse (Democrat), W. T. Fitzgerald (Democrat), J. J. Redmond (Republican); clerks, R. S. Wherry, H. F. Waldrop.
Fifth Precinct (voting place at 604 St. James Street)—Judges, Fred C. Volkman (Democrat), George T. Dean (Democrat), Henry Mallory (Republican); clerks, John C. McKenney, H. C. Garrett.

MADISON WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 414 North Eighth Street)—Judges, A. L. Tenser (Democrat), W. D. Harton (Democrat), Otis H. Russell (Republican); clerks, John H. Teefer, F. A. Biley.
Second Precinct (voting place at 11 North Seventh Street)—Judges, John R. Nolte (Democrat), Charles G. Boshier (Democrat), H. E. Freeman (Republican); clerks, Charles Poindester, Morgan P. Robinson.
Third Precinct (voting place at 1703 East Broad Street)—Judges, George W. Jenkins (Democrat), Edward C. Dean (Democrat), John C. Weckert (Republican); clerks, E. V. Cox, H. Kramer.
Fourth Precinct (voting place at 702 Hull Street)—Judges, M. C. Robertson (Democrat), C. W. Roach (Democrat), A. Q. Powell (Republican); clerks, R. J. Heasley, James A. Rowland.
Fifth Precinct (voting place at 1304 Hull Street)—Judges, M. A. Rightsall (Democrat), E. F. Davis (Democrat), Charles W. Schadt (Republican); clerks, S. Everett Phillips, A. L. Sampson.
Sixth Precinct (voting place at 1502 Hull Street)—Judges, W. L. Porter (Democrat), J. A. Williams (Democrat), S. W. Johnson (Republican); clerks, J. E. Bass, C. A. Kidd.

JEFFERSON WARD.

First Precinct (voting place at 2215 East Main Street)—Judges, W. P. Mickle (Democrat), J. J. Campodonica (Democrat), J. N. Pierce (Republican); clerks, E. J. Fagan, P. J. O'Connor.
Second Precinct (voting place at 2206 East Leigh Street)—Judges, W. F. Enright (Democrat), O. L. Albertson (Democrat), C. E. Gary (Republican); clerks, J. W. D. Farrar, Harry C. Branch.
Third Precinct (voting place at Masonic Hall, North Twenty-fifth Street)—Judges, Charles W. Sims (Democrat), H. C. Atkinson (Democrat), Charles E. Shackelford (Republican); clerks, W. D. Weisner, M. L. Boyle.
Fourth Precinct (voting place at 701 North Twenty-eighth Street)—Judges, H. Drizolara (Democrat), W. D. Timmons (Democrat), J. W. Stewart (Republican); clerks, W. O. Ennis, J. E. Pugh.
Fifth Precinct (voting place at 311 North Twenty-ninth Street)—Judges, Bernard A. Gallagher (Democrat), R. St. Joseph Paherty (Democrat), A. G. Rogers (Republican); clerks, L. G. Eggleston, B. G. McPhail.
Sixth Precinct (voting place at 3721 Second Street, Fulton)—Judges, R. A. Cavado (Democrat), J. A. Black (Democrat), M. E. O'Brien (Republican); clerks, J. T. Duffy, James H. Bowen.

COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

Andrew Krouse, Democrat, from Lee Ward; M. A. Rightsall, Democrat, from Madison Ward; R. A. Cavado, Democrat, from Jefferson Ward; Otis H. Russell, Republican, from Madison Ward; Leslie H. Drew, Republican, from Clay Ward.

In the Senate, the outcome came to be regarded as inevitable, and the local option forces joined with the prohibition element in bringing the measure to a vote without debate.

On February 13, 1914, the bill was placed on its passage in the Senate, and it polled a divided vote of 19 against it. The State-wide prohibitionists had evidently made a mistake in their calculations, for the bill as it stood on the vote was defeated. Lieutenant-Governor Elyson, president of the Senate, however, came to rescue and cast his vote in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

A controversy arose immediately over the constitutionality of the vote by which the bill was passed. Local option men pointed to the constitutional provision requiring a bill to poll the affirmative votes of a majority of the members elected to each branch before it can become law. It was obvious to them that Lieutenant-Governor Elyson was not a member of either branch so elected.

Governor Stuart, however, was unwilling to decide upon this point, and within a week after its passage by the Senate he signed the enabling act, and it became law.

Under the terms of the act the Governor was directed to call for an election on the question of State-wide prohibition to be held on September 22, 1914, whenever one-fourth of the persons voting at the preceding November general election shall have presented to him a petition asking that such an election be held.

SOME NOT QUALIFIED.
Under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia workers in practically every voting precinct in the State

DANDRUFF SOON RUINS THE HAIR

Makes It Lifeless, Dull, Dry, Brittle and Thin.

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to destroy it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid, apply it at night when retiring, and in the morning wash your scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will be silky, fluffy, soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and makes no noise. It is a sure, sure, sure remedy. How much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails—Advertisement.

Good to be Protected

Richmond, Va., Sept. 14, 1914.

Assembly No. 2.

AMERICAN ANCHOR.

737 East Main St.

It has become very clear to me that it is a good thing to be protected in case of sickness, and especially to hold membership in the AMERICAN ANCHOR, which meets its obligations so promptly and without quibble or dispute. Please accept thanks for the check just received.

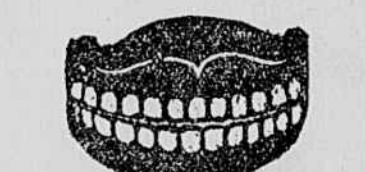
Fraternally yours,

D. M. HINNANT.

206 W. Fourteenth St., South Richmond.

Union Dentists' Prices Not Advanced on Account of War

The prices of dentists' supplies, such as drugs, chemicals and some of the precious metals have advanced in price to a greater extent than most articles in general use, for instance, the alkaloidal drugs that are much used by dentists and physicians have advanced to nearly \$7 per oz. Platinum, a metal much used in dentistry, especially for pins in teeth, is very much costlier than gold. We were very fortunate in having on hand a full stock of supplies, and 1,000 sets of teeth.



The Lightest and Strongest Known, Made Only By Us. Lady Attendant.

UNION DENTISTS,

607 East Broad Street.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Until 8.

Sundays 10 to 3.

affixed their signatures to the petition out of a desire to bring the matter to a settlement and not because of their sympathy with the State-wide movement.

The vigorous State-wide campaign conducted by both sides is counted on to bring out a record-breaking vote. Since Democrats have settled their contests in primaries, there has not been in many years a general election which has brought out the total vote of all parties. There are no available figures to show the total qualified vote in the State at this time, and it is variously estimated at from 125,000 to 150,000. Polls open on the morning of election day at 5:55 o'clock or just two minutes before 6, and close at sundown—6:08 o'clock, giving a voting day of just over twelve hours. There will be no other election in the State on this date, the ballots will relate to but one issue, and should be readily tabulated.

Approaching Marriage.
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., September 19.—Frank Dunnington Beale, of this city, announces the approaching marriage of his sister, Miss Fannie Bruce Beale, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Beale, to Charles Sale, of Tappahannock, on the Tappahannock River, in Essex County. The ceremony will take place in St. George's Episcopal Church, in this city, Saturday evening, October 3, at 8 o'clock.

Invitations Issued.
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., September 19.—John Henry Kipp, of Edenton, N. C., has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mary Eloise Kipp, to Edward Francis Breckhead, Jr., of Tappahannock, on the Tappahannock River, in Essex County. The ceremony will be performed on Thursday, October 8, in St. Paul's Church at Edenton, N. C. After a bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Breckhead will make their home in this city.

Invitations Received.
LYNCHBURG, VA., September 19.—Invitations have been received here to the marriage of Miss Sarah Melville Boling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Boling, of Staunton, which is to be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents on October 8. The prospective groom is an attorney at law here.

Doctor Recommended Warner's

"I have great faith in your remedy. My first husband's mother, Mrs. Mary C. West, had a bad case of kidney trouble. She was in bed one year. Three doctors attended her, and after a consultation they told her husband she could not live five hours, as one of her kidneys was gone. Then he called an old doctor who had previously attended her. He told her that all he knew to do was to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy, and if this remedy did not do her any good, nothing would. So she started to take Warner's and in less than three weeks she was on her feet again and she was thoroughly cured by your remedy."—Mrs. George Armstrong, Lynn, Mass.

The experience of thirty-five years has demonstrated the fact that Warner's acts specifically upon the kidney and liver in such a manner that it establishes a healthy condition of these vital organs. It is sold by all druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, or we will send you a free sample if you address Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 255, Rochester, N. Y.—Adv.



Best Laxative For Children

When your baby is cross and fretful instead of the happy, laughing little dear you are accustomed to, in all probability the digestion has become deranged and the bowels need attention. Give it a mild laxative, dispel the irritability and bring back the happy content of babyhood. The very best laxative for children is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, because it contains no opiate or narcotic drug, is pleasant tasting and acts gently, but surely, without griping or other distress. Druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. R. Caldwell, 431 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Will Be Closed Monday
Reopen at 6 P. M.

Albert Stein
Shoe King Cor. 5th & Broad

See Display
Virginia Railway and
Power Co.
7th and Franklin Streets

Electric
WASHER and WRINGER

In 90 minutes this machine will do the average family washing at a cost of only 3 cents for electricity.

It washes the clothes spotlessly clean without the wear and tear of the washboard.

Connect to any electric lamp socket. We will send it to your home for 15 days' free trial.

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WASHER and WRINGER

In 90 minutes this machine will do the average family washing at a cost of only 3 cents for electricity.

Store Will be Closed All Day Monday
on Account of Holiday



Wherever you go you'll meet clever dressers who get their Style Ideas from

GREENTREE'S

Clothes
Hats
Shirts
Scarfs
Fixings

You'll Feel Right In
GREENTREE CLOTHES
\$15 to \$40

BROAD AT SEVENTH

HEALTH
INSURANCE

Insure your home and family against disease—have your clothes washed the sanitary way in your own home with

Electric
WASHER and WRINGER

In 90 minutes this machine will do the average family washing at a cost of only 3 cents for electricity.

It washes the clothes spotlessly clean without the wear and tear of the washboard.

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S. Ullman's Son STORES:

1820-22 East Main Street,
506 East Marshall Street.

SAVE DOLLARS

Special Attention to Phone
Orders.

Stop Paying High Prices

Compare our prices with what you are paying and save 25 per cent on your groceries.

Flat cans Salmon, 5c

per can

2 cans Hillsdale

California Aspara-

gus for 25c

3 cans Monogram

Sour Kout for 25c

Ceresota Very Best

Flour, 45c bag; \$7.00

or, barrel

New Onions, per 5c

quart

4 cans Tomatoes

or Sugar Corn for 25c

Best Preserving

Pears, peck 20c

Gold Medal Flour, 43c

bag; or, per \$6.75

barrel

Choice Virginia